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ABSTRACT

This analysis provides a statistical overview of appropriations for the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and its predecessor agencies. The report places ED funding in perspective with other types of federal funding and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), makes adjustments for inflation, and compares education expenditures from federal, state, and local sources. Since ED's inception in 1980, ED budget requests and authority have increased. Compared to social welfare outlays from 1965 to the present, ED outlays reached the highest share in the late 1960s (7.1 percent) and have declined to less than 4 percent since 1982. Compared to total federal outlays, ED expenditures peaked at 2.5 percent in 1971 and again in the late 1970s, and have been below 2 percent until 1993, when they are expected to reach 2.0 percent. As a share of GDP, ED outlays increased from 1965 to the mid-1970s and again through 1981, but have declined since then. Adjusted for inflation, ED outlays decreased by a third from 1981 to 1987, but for the 1965 through 1993 period, they are estimated to reach the highest point in 1993. When adjusted for both inflation and population growth, ED outlays reached their peak in 1981 at $123 per capita, but dropped to $100 per capita (approaching 1968 levels) in 1991. The 1992 total education expenditures from all sources, even when adjusted for inflation, are nearly double the 1965 amount. During this time, funds from federal sources have fallen below 10 percent, state funds comprise more than one-third of the total, and local and other funds constituted just over one-quarter of the total. Federal funds now comprise less than 6 percent of elementary and secondary expenditures and over 12 percent of postsecondary education expenditures. Eleven tables and 11 figures make up the greater part of this report. (MLH)

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Federal Education Funding Trends: A Perspective

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September 30, 1992

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FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDING TRENDS: A PERSPECTIVE

SUMMARY

This analysis provides a statistical overview of appropriations for the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and its predecessor agencies. It places ED funding in perspective with other types of Federal spending and the Gross Domestic Product. Adjustments are made for inflation for additional background. The report concludes by comparing education expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources.

Department of Education and Predecessor Agencies. The ED began operation in 1980. From 1980 to the present, ED budget requests and budget authority have increased, although most requests have been for smaller amounts than the budget authority for the previous year. Budget requests and authority are shown for predecessor agencies from 1960 to 1979. The requests were for considerable increases prior to 1967, and for smaller increases or even decreases after that date.

Education and Other Federal Outlays. Compared to Federal **social welfare** outlays from 1965 to present, ED outlays reached the highest share in the late 1960s of 7.1 percent, and have declined to less than 4 percent since 1982. Compared to **total outlays** at the Federal level, ED outlays peaked at 2.5 percent in 1971 and again in the late 1970s, and have been below 2 percent until 1993, when they are estimated at increase to 2.0 percent.

Education and the Gross Domestic Product. As a share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), ED outlays increased from 1965 to the mid-1970s, and again through 1981, but have been at lower levels from 1982 to present.

Education and Inflation. Adjusted for inflation, ED outlays decreased by a third from 1981 to 1987, but for the 1965 through 1993 period, they are estimated to reach the highest point in 1993. When adjusted for both inflation and population growth during the same period, however, ED outlays reached their peak in 1981 at $123 per capita, but dropped to $100 in 1991, only slightly more than the 1968 amount of $95 per capita in adjusted FY 1991 dollars.

Federal, State, and Local Trends. Education expenditures are shown by Federal, State, local, and all other sources from 1965 to the present, with nearly constant increases in each source for every year. Even when adjusted for inflation, the 1992 total education expenditures from all sources are nearly double the 1965 amount. During this time, funds from Federal sources have fallen below 10 percent, State funds have grown to more than a third of the total, and local funds and funds from all other sources each constitute just over a quarter of the total. Federal funds currently make up less than 6 percent of elementary and secondary expenditures, and over 12 percent of postsecondary education expenditures.

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FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDING TRENDS: A PERSPECTIVE

This analysis provides a statistical overview of appropriations for the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and its predecessor agencies. It places ED funding in perspective with other types of Federal spending and the Gross Domestic Product. The report concludes by comparing education expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources.[1]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES

This section includes two tables. The first table shows funding information for ED from 1980 through the present; the second shows similar data for two predecessor agencies, the U.S. Office of Education (USOE) from 1960 through 1970, and the Division of Education from 1971 through 1979.

Table 1 shows annual budget requests and budget authority data for ED from its first year to the present.[2] The Department was initially established and began operation in May 1980, following the October 17, 1979, enactment of the U.S. Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96-88. Table 1 also compares each budget request with the budget authority for the previous year. During the 1980s, with the exception of presidential election years (FY 1981, FY 1985, FY 1989), budget requests were **below** the ED funding level in the previous year. So far in the 1990s, the first two budget requests were slightly smaller than the budget authority for the preceding year, while the 1992 and 1993 requests were for increases. However, the 1993 request continued the pattern of the 1980s of increases for education requests during presidential election years.[3]

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[1]An earlier version of part of this report can be found in U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *U.S. Department of Education: Major Program Trends, Fiscal Years 1980-1991.* CRS Report No. 91-10 EPW, by Paul M. Irwin, coordinator. Washington, 1991. Appendix B by Angela M. Evans and Appendix C by Steven R. Aleman.

[2]Terminology in this report is consistent with Federal budget and ED publications terminology. In general, the *budget request* is the funding level proposed by the President, *budget authority* is legal authority to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays, and *outlays* and *expenditures* are payments to liquidate obligations.

[3]For current information on the FY 1993 ED appropriations, see U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Department of Education Funding Issues: FY 1993.* CRS Issue Brief No. IB92048, by Angela Evans, Aug. 12, 1992 (regularly updated). Washington, 1992.

TABLE 1. Budget Request and Budget Authority for the U.S. Department of Education FY 1980 to FY 1993 (in thousands)

Fiscal year	Budget request	Budget authority	Percent change, budget request compared to previous year's authority
1980	$13,347,351	$14,477,447	--[a]
1981	15,485,332	14,807,740	7.0%
1982	12,353,966[b]	14,752,370	-16.6
1983	9,950,508	15,422,286	-32.5
1984	13,191,889	15,441,482	-14.5
1985	15,484,949	19,078,624	0.3
1986	15,545,314	17,939,011	-18.5
1987	15,218,094	19,687,697	-15.2
1988	14,049,789	20,314,175	-28.6
1989	21,164,824	22,738,556	4.2
1990	21,910,000	24,622,959	-3.6
1991	24,618,311	27,503,298	0.0
1992	29,620,044	29,438,368	7.7
1993	32,338,772	--[c]	9.9

[a]Comparable data are not available.

[b]The budget request is the amount revised by President Reagan in March 1981.

[c]The 1993 appropriation has not yet been enacted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: From 1980 to the present, ED publications of *Summary and Background Information* on the budget for various fiscal years (the so-called "press release" documents).

From 1960 through 1970, the USOE was the primary Federal education agency; USOE was located within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Between 1971 and 1979 the Division of Education within HEW administered most education programs. Table 2 shows the budget requests and budget authority for these agencies, as well as the comparison between the budget request and the budget authority for the previous year. The table shows that requests were considerably greater than the previous year's funding level for the first 7 years that are reported--1960 through 1966. From 1969 through 1979, however, the budget requests were for reductions in 7 out of 11 years. The table 1 pattern of requests for increases in presidential election years does not show up in table 2; increases were requested for 1961, 1965, and 1973, but decreases were requested for 1969 and 1977.

In 1980, the newly created ED absorbed the cluster of education programs that were administered through 1979 by the HEW Education Division. A number of other ED programs came from other Federal agencies, however. Among the largest of these were: (a) **vocational rehabilitation** programs; (b) **special institutions** (Howard University, Gallaudet University, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf); and (c) the **college housing loan program**. Budget authority data prior to 1980 for the first two of these programs are shown in table 2 to assist historical comparisons between ED and its predecessor agencies. Funding data for the college housing program prior to 1980 have not been compiled; budget requests for these three largest activities have not been compiled either. In 1980, the total budget authority for the first year at ED was $14.5 billion. Of this amount, budget authority for vocational rehabilitation programs was $933 million; for special institutions, $192 million; and for the college housing loan programs, $46 million.

TABLE 2. Budget Request and Budget Authority for Predecessor Agencies of the U.S. Department of Education FY 1960 to FY 1979 (in thousands)

Fiscal year	Budget request	Budget authority	Percent change, request compared to previous authority	Special institutions budget authority[a]	Vocational rehabilitation budget authority[a]
U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
1960	$756,487	$474,281	--[b]	$6,330	$75,438
1961[c]	849,956	538,726	79.2%	14,664	74,519
1962	963,834	602,590	78.9	18,178	88,397
1963	1,601,262	661,865	165.7	20,744	102,926
1964	1,928,722	701,561	191.4	24,360	128,415
1965[c]	2,155,796	1,507,578	207.3	18,849	146,397
1966	3,381,272	3,342,097	124.3	22,847	230,890
1967	3,478,900	4,040,921	4.1	27,646	323,385
1968	4,054,670	4,093,720	0.3	36,052	380,489
1969[c]	3,688,044	3,635,184	-9.9	36,146	473,696
1970	3,586,856	4,051,009	-1.3	72,619	569,191
DIVISION OF EDUCATION					
1971	$3,557,790	$4,941,020	-12.2%	$74,899	$699,475
1972	5,724,221	5,134,631	15.9	100,541	729,824
1973[c]	5,885,736	5,921,725	14.6	86,180	738,047
1974	5,097,602	6,021,590	-13.9	85,463	766,893
1975	6,152,912	9,244,947	2.2	129,081	761,620
1976[d]	6,086,224	7,472,530	-34.2	122,030	803,474
1977[c]	6,916,486	9,787,861	-7.4	145,578	837,409
1978	7,722,552	10,423,763	-21.1	163,222	870,200
1979	12,470,441	12,512,978	19.6	178,757	926,212

[a]These programs were two of the major activities that were placed under ED administration in 1980, but were not part of the predecessor education agencies. Budget authority is provided to assist historical comparisons; comparable budget requests have not been compiled.

[b]Comparable data are not available.

[c]Budget requests in years of presidential elections.

[d]The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: Various unpublished tables from the Budget Service of the Office of Management and Budget/Chief Financial Officer at ED.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS

Outlays by ED can be compared to Federal outlays for all social welfare programs, and to total Federal outlays for all purposes. This section makes these comparisons from 1965 to the present. In 1965, both the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, P.L. 89-10, and the Higher Education Act of 1965, P.L. 89-329, were enacted, leading to significant increases in Federal outlays for education by 1966. The data for ED outlays from 1965 to 1979, prior to the establishment of ED, have been compiled by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and are comparable to ED outlays from 1980 to the present.

Education and Social Welfare

Table 3 compares ED outlays with Federal outlays for social welfare--the human resources "superfunction" category in Federal budget documents. Social welfare includes not only education programs but also training, employment, social services, health, income security, social security, and veterans' benefits and services. Social welfare outlays constitute just over half of all Federal outlays.[4] Table 3 shows that between 1965 and the present, Federal outlays for education were at their lowest relative share in 1965, at 3.2 percent of social welfare outlays. The education share increased rapidly to a high point of 7.1 percent in 1967 and 1968, and has been below that point ever since. From 1973 through 1981, the education percentage ranged between 4 and 5 percent. Since 1981, the education share has decreased to between 3 and 4 percent.

Education and Total Federal Outlays

Table 4 compares ED outlays with total Federal outlays. The table shows that between 1965 and the present, Federal outlays for education were at their lowest relative share in 1965, at 1.0 percent of all Federal outlays. The education share increased to a high point of 2.5 percent in 1971 and again from 1979 through 1981. From 1967 through 1982, the education percentage ranged between 2.0 and 2.5 percent. Since 1982, the percentage has been 2.0 or below.

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[4]For an overview of Federal budget trends, see U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *1993 Budget Perspectives: Overview of Federal Spending Trends*. CRS Report for Congress No. 92-155 EPW, by Gene Falk. Washington, 1992.

TABLE 3. U.S. Department of Education and Federal Social Welfare Outlays, FY 1965 to FY 1993 (in millions)

Fiscal year	Department of Education outlays	Federal social welfare outlays	Education as a percent of social welfare
1965	$1,179	$36,576	3.2%
1966	2,457	43,257	5.7
1967	3,654	51,272	7.1
1968	4,203	59,375	7.1
1969	4,060	66,410	6.1
1970	4,702	75,349	6.2
1971	5,200	91,901	5.7
1972	5,612	107,211	5.2
1973	5,802	119,522	4.9
1974	5,897	135,783	4.3
1975	7,557	173,245	4.4
1976[a]	8,049	203,594	4.0
1977	8,887	221,895	4.0
1978	10,037	242,329	4.1
1979	12,423	267,574	4.6
1980	14,770	313,374	4.7
1981	17,053	362,022	4.7
1982	14,808	388,681	3.8
1983	14,558	426,003	3.4
1984	15,511	432,042	3.6
1985	16,682	471,822	3.5
1986	17,673	481,594	3.7
1987	16,800	502,196	3 3
1988	18,246	533,404	3.4
1989	21,608	568,668	3.8
1990	23,109	619,327	3.7
1991	25,339	689,691	3.7
1992 estimate	26,528	776,900	3.4
1993 estimate	30,410	820,440	3.7

[a]The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: For outlays, *Budget of the U.S. Government-Supplement, FY 1993*, table 3.1 (social welfare) and table 4.1 (education).

TABLE 4. U.S. Department of Education and Total Federal Outlays, FY 1965 to FY 1993 (in millions)

Fiscal year	Department of Education outlays	Total Federal outlays	Education as a percent of Federal outlays
1965	$1,179	$118,228	1.0%
1966	2,457	134,532	1.8
1967	3,654	157,464	2.3
1968	4,203	178,134	2.4
1969	4,060	183,640	2.2
1970	4,702	195,649	2.4
1971	5,200	210,172	2.5
1972	5,612	230,681	2.4
1973	5,802	245,707	2.4
1974	5,897	269,359	2.2
1975	7,557	332,332	2.3
1976*	8,049	371,792	2.2
1977	8,887	409,218	2.2
1978	10,037	458,746	2.2
1979	12,423	503,485	2.5
1980	14,770	590,947	2.5
1981	17,053	678,249	2.5
1982	14,808	745,755	2.0
1983	14,558	808,380	1.8
1984	15,511	851,846	1.8
1985	16,682	946,391	1.8
1986	17,673	990,336	1.8
1987	16,800	1,003,911	1.7
1988	18,246	1,064,140	1.7
1989	21,608	1,144,169	1.9
1990	23,109	1,251,778	1.8
1991	25,339	1,323,011	1.9
1992 estimate	26,528	1,475,439	1.8
1993 estimate	30,410	1,515,307	2.0

*The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government Budget-Supplement, FY 1993*, table 4.1. Congressional Budget Office estimates are used for 1992 and 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Table 5 compares Federal spending for education--as measured by ED outlays--with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1965 through 1991. The table shows a relative growth in Federal education spending from 0.18 percent of GDP in 1965 to 0.50 percent in 1975 and 0.55 percent in 1981. From 1982 to the present, ED outlays have ranged from 0.38 to 0.45 percent of the GDP.

The GDP is the basic measure of economic activity in the Nation. It measures the output--goods and services--produced by labor and property located within the United States. The GDP differs slightly from the Gross National Product (GNP). The GDP, but not the GNP, includes the output of labor and property supplied by foreign residents in the U.S. The GNP, but not the GDP, includes the output produced abroad by labor and property supplied by U.S. residents. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the emphasis on the GDP, instead of the GNP, should not significantly affect policy analysis related to the state of the economy.[5] The U.S. Department of Commerce now employs the GDP in its national income and product accounts, and the 1993 Federal budget documents also use this measure.

Figure 1 summarizes the data from tables 3, 4, and 5 by showing ED outlays as a percent of Federal social welfare outlays, total Federal outlays, and the GDP from 1965 to the present. As already indicated by the tables, when compared with either social welfare or total Federal outlays, ED outlays increased significantly in the late 1960s, increased slightly in the late 1970s, and decreased somewhat in the early 1980s.

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[5]U.S. Congressional Budget Office. *The Economy and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1993-1997*. Washington, Jan. 1992.

TABLE 5. U.S. Department of Education Outlays and Gross Domestic Product. FY 1965 to FY 1991 (in billions)

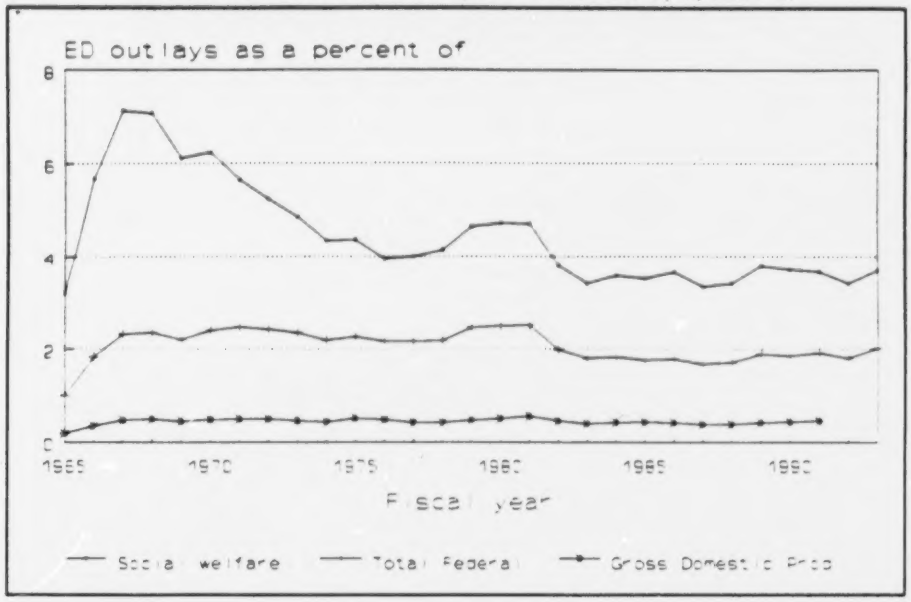
Fiscal year	Department of Education outlays	Gross Domestic Product	Education as a percent of the GDP
1965	$1.2	$671.4	0.18%
1966	2.5	738.6	0.34
1967	3.7	791.3	0.47
1968	4.2	849.8	0.49
1969	4.1	925.6	0.44
1970	4.7	985.6	0.48
1971	5.2	1,051.6	0.49
1972	5.6	1,145.8	0.49
1973	5.8	1,278.0	0.45
1974	5.9	1,403.3	0.42
1975	7.6	1,511.0	0.50
1976*	8.0	1,685.1	0.47
1977	8.9	1,919.7	0.41
1978	10.0	2,156.4	0.41
1979	12.4	2,431.9	0.47
1980	14.8	2,644.5	0.50
1981	17.1	2,964.7	0.55
1982	14.8	3,124.9	0.45
1983	14.6	3,317.0	0.39
1984	15.5	3,696.7	0.42
1985	16.7	3,970.9	0.42
1986	17.7	4,219.6	0.42
1987	16.8	4,453.3	0.38
1988	18.2	4,810.0	0.38
1989	21.6	5,170.1	0.42
1990	23.1	5,459.5	0.42
1991	25.3	5,626.6	0.45

*The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: *Budget of the U.S. Government Budget-Supplement, FY 1993*: for outlays, table 4.1; for GDP, table 15.1.

FIGURE 1. U.S. Department of Education Outlays as a Percent of Social Welfare Outlays, Total Federal Outlays, and the Gross Domestic Product (From Tables 3, 4, and 5)



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OUTLAYS AND INFLATION

Table 6 shows ED outlays from 1965 to the present, as well as outlays adjusted for inflation, in FY 1991 dollars.[6] For 1993, these outlays are estimated at $28.6 billion, the highest adjusted level for the period discussed. As estimated, the 1993 level is more than four times greater than the 1965 adjusted amount of $6.4 billion. ED outlays grew sharply from 1965 to 1968 and again from 1977 to 1981. They declined significantly from $28.3 billion in 1981 to a low point of $19.9 billion in 1987, but have increased each year since.

Table 7 shows, from 1965 to 1990, ED outlays per capita, with and without an adjustment for inflation. Except for the period 1982 through 1988, ED outlays per capita have increased in a steady manner, from $6 per capita in 1965 to $100 per capita in 1991. When these data are adjusted for inflation in terms of FY 1991 dollars, however, a different pattern emerges. Outlays per capita decreased during the 1969 through 1974 period as well as during 1982 through 1987. The final column of table 7 shows adjusted outlays per capita of $95 in 1968, the same level as in 1989, and only a little less than $97 in 1990 and $100 in 1991.

[6]Adjustments for inflation use the implicit price deflator for the State and local government purchases of services (SLGPS). This deflator reflects the primary use of ED outlays. For purposes of consistency in this report, all adjustments are in terms of FY 1991 dollars.

TABLE 6. U.S. Department of Education Outlays, Deflators, and Outlays Adjusted for Inflation, FY 1965 to FY 1993 (outlays in millions)

Fiscal year	Department of Education outlays	SLGPS deflator[a]	Education outlays in FY 1991 dollars
1965	$1,179	21.6	$6,386
1966	2,457	22.5	12,776
1967	3,654	24.1	17,739
1968	4,203	25.9	18,987
1969	4,060	27.7	17,149
1970	4,702	30.1	18,277
1971	5,200	32.5	18,720
1972	5,612	34.7	18,922
1973	5,802	37.3	18,199
1974	5,897	39.8	17,335
1975	7,557	43.2	20,467
1976[b]	8,049	47.4	19,868
1977	8,887	51.9	20,034
1978	10,037	55.9	21,008
1979	12,423	59.6	24,387
1980	14,770	64.6	26,751
1981	17,053	70.3	28,381
1982	14,808	76.2	22,737
1983	14,558	81.3	20,951
1984	15,511	85.8	21,151
1985	16,682	90.4	21,591
1986	17,673	94.7	21,835
1987	16,800	99.0	19,855
1988	18,246	103.5	20,626
1989	21,608	107.7	23,474
1990	23,109	112.1	24,119
1991	25,339	117.0	25,339
1992 estimate	26,528	120.4	25,779
1993 estimate	30,410	124.2	28,647

[a]Implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services (SLGPS).

[b]The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: For outlays, *Budget of the U.S. Government-Supplement, FY 1993*, table 4 1; for deflators, U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis. *Survey of Current Business*. Congressional Budget Office projections are used for the 1992 and 1993 deflators.

TABLE 7. U.S. Department of Education Outlays and Total Population, with Outlays Adjusted for Inflation, FY 1965 to FY 1991

Fiscal year	Department of Education outlays (in millions)	Total population (in millions)	Education outlays per capita	Education outlays per capita in FY 1991 dollars[a]
1965	$1,179	194.3	$6	$33
1966	2,457	196.6	13	65
1967	3,654	198.7	18	89
1968	4,203	200.7	21	95
1969	4,060	202.7	20	85
1970	4,702	205.1	23	89
1971	5,200	207.7	25	90
1972	5,612	209.9	27	90
1973	5,802	211.9	27	86
1974	5,897	213.9	28	81
1975	7,557	216.0	35	95
1976[b]	8,049	218.0	37	91
1977	8,887	220.2	40	91
1978	10,037	222.6	45	94
1979	12,423	225.1	55	108
1980	14,770	227.7	65	117
1981	17,053	229.9	74	123
1982	14,808	232.2	64	98
1983	14,558	234.3	62	89
1984	15,511	236.3	66	89
1985	16,682	238.5	70	91
1986	17,673	240.7	73	91
1987	16,800	242.8	69	82
1988	18,246	245.1	74	84
1989	21,608	247.3	87	95
1990	23,109	249.9	92	97
1991	25,339	252.7	100	100

[a]FY 1991 dollars were calculated on the basis of the implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services.

[b]The transition quarter--July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976--has been omitted.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: For outlays, *Budget of the U.S. Government-Supplement, FY 1993*, table 4.1; for population, U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1992* (prepublication edition).

Figures 2 and 3 summarize tables 6 and 7, respectively, with regard to ED outlays and ED outlays per capita, in FY 1991 dollars.

FIGURE 2. U.S. Department of Education Outlays, With Adjustment for Inflation in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 6)

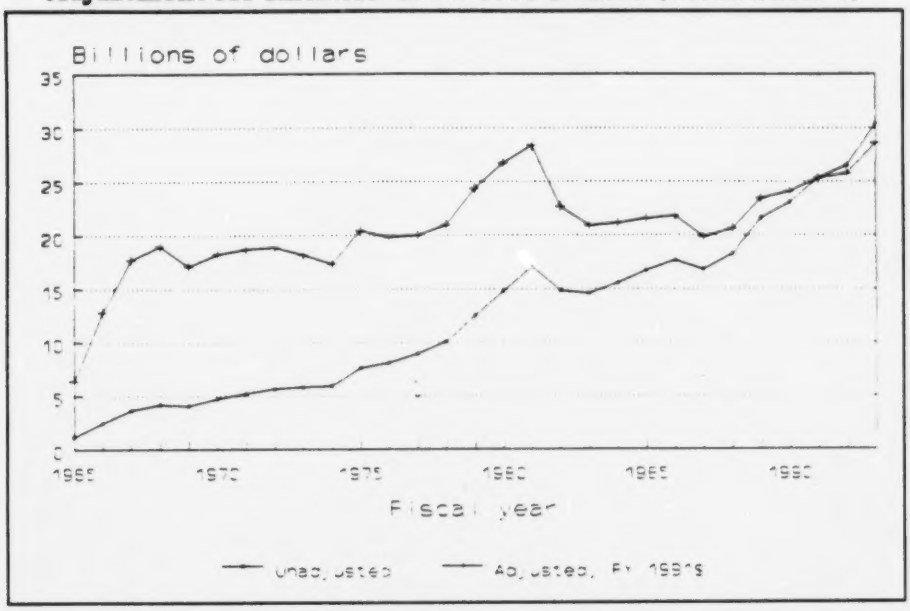
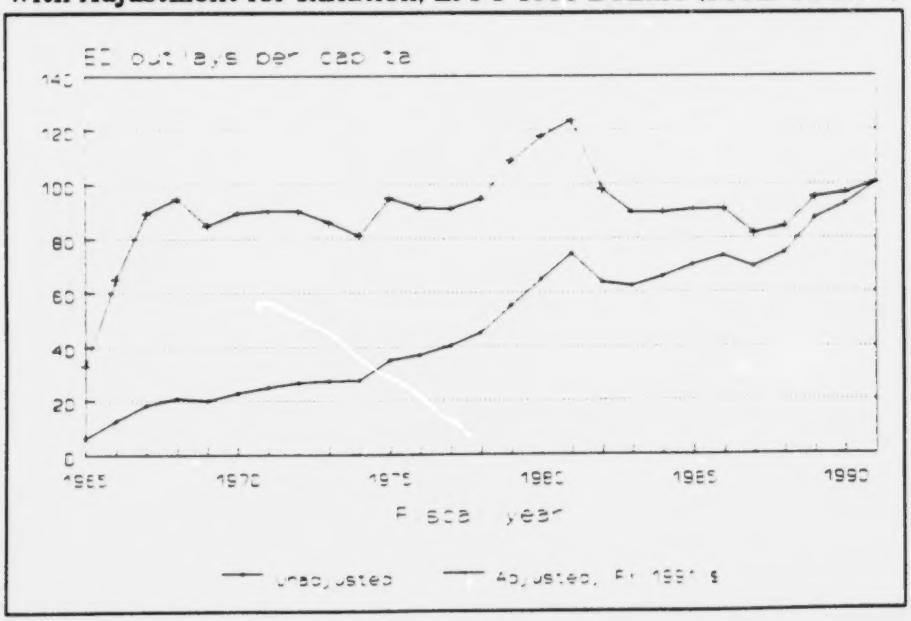


FIGURE 3. U.S. Department of Education Outlays per Capita, With Adjustment for Inflation, in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 7)



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FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TRENDS

This section provides data on education expenditure trends in the United States from 1965 to the present. The initial year is a year when substantial Federal education legislation was enacted, including both the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Act of 1965. Data are presented according to sources of funding--Federal, State, local, and all other--and levels of education--elementary and secondary, and postsecondary. All data were obtained from ED publications, except as otherwise noted.

All Levels of Education

Table 8 shows education expenditures for all levels of education, both public and private, by source of funds.[7] Table 8.A uses the same data as in table 8, adjusted for inflation. Table 8.B is similar to table 8, but shows percentage shares from each source. Table 8 shows that total expenditures for education have risen steadily for each year during the period. Expenditures from State and local sources have also increased annually. Funds from Federal sources decreased for two periods, from 1982 through 1984, and from 1989 through 1991. With few exceptions, funds from all other sources increased annually.

After **adjustment for inflation**,[8] table 8.A shows rising aggregate expenditures for education in nearly all years from 1965 to the present. These expenditures peak in 1992, at a level nearly double that of 1965. For the separate sources, the overall trend is upwards, but annual decreases occur in various years without any obvious pattern. Funds from State sources more than double; funding from the other sources show smaller changes, with Federal funds increasing almost 60 percent, local funds over 40 percent, and all other funds nearly doubling. Except for Federal funds, 1992 is the peak year for funding; for Federal funds, however, the peak was reached in 1989, and funding was greater in both 1976 and 1980 than it was in 1992.

Table 8.B shows the **percentage share** for each source for aggregate education expenditures. From 1966 through 1982, the Federal share was between 10 and 12 percent, falling below 10 percent after 1983. The State share has slowly increased during the period, from just under 30 percent during the late 1960s to a level between 35 and 40 percent from 1976 to the present. The local share decreased overall during the same period, starting above 30 percent in the late 1960s and falling to a range of 25 to 29 percent from 1976 to the present. Funds from all other sources represent a nearly constant share of approximately a quarter of the total during the entire period.

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[7]Tables are based on ED data. ED publications caution that federally supported student financial aid that pays for tuition at postsecondary institutions is shown under the "all other" rather than the "Federal" source of funds. Such payments would aid several percentage points to the Federal share, according to ED. Also, please see note on terminology on page 24.

[8]Adjustments for inflation are similar to those used in table 6 (page 11), based on the SLGPS implicit price deflator. For consistency in this report, all such adjustments are in terms of FY 1991 dollars.

TABLE 8. Estimated Expenditures by Source for All Levels of Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in Unadjusted Dollars[a] (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$3.8	$11.9	$14.2	$10.5	$40.4
1966	5.1	13.1	15.0	12.3	45.5
1967	5.5	14.3	16.3	13.7	49.8
1968	6.8	16.8	18.6	15.0	57.2
1969	7.2	18.3	20.1	16.0	61.6
1970	7.5	22.2	22.6	18.1	70.4
1971	8.4	24.8	24.1	19.6	76.9
1972	9.2	25.8	26.7	21.3	83.0
1973	9.5	29.8	27.5	22.7	89.5
1974	10.2	33.2	29.9	24.7	98.0
1975	11.6	36.6	33.2	27.3	108.7
1976	13.4	45.0	34.5	25.9	118.8
1977	13.8	45.9	37.4	34.0	131.1
1978	14.6	51.1	39.1	35.6	140.4
1979	16.1	56.4	40.1	39.5	152.1
1980	18.9	64.3	43.3	39.1	165.6
1981	19.2	68.8	46.6	46.7	181.3
1982	20.0	76.3	50.7	52.8	199.8
1983	18.7	81.3	55.4	56.6	212.0
1984	19.7	87.0	60.1	61.8	228.6
1985	21.3	96.1	63.3	66.9	247.6
1986	23.5	105.4	67.8	72.8	269.5
1987	25.0	113.6	72.7	78.2	289.5
1988	26.7	121.4	78.6	83.4	310.1
1989	31.6	130.1	85.6	83.2	330.5
1990	31.1	139.4	98.8	100.3	369.6
1991	32.0	144.5	107.3	109.2	393.0
1992	33.9	150.5	112.0	113.9	410.3

[a]The data include elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education, both public and private.

[b]Federally supported student tuition that goes to postsecondary institutions is shown under "All Other" rather than "Federal." Such payments would add several percentage points to the Federal share, according to ED.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: "Press release" documents for ED budget requests of fiscal years 1989 through 1993; and *Digest of Education Statistics* for 1988, 1982, 1981, 1978, and 1976 through 1967, National Center for Education Statistics.

TABLE 8.A. Estimated Expenditures by Source for All Levels of Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in FY 1991 Dollars[a] (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$20.6	$64.5	$76.9	$56.9	$218.8
1966	26.5	68.1	78.0	64.0	236.6
1967	26.7	69.4	79.1	66.5	241.8
1968	30.7	75.9	84.0	67.8	258.4
1969	30.4	77.3	84.9	67.6	260.2
1970	29.2	86.3	87.8	70.4	273.6
1971	30.2	89.3	86.8	70.6	276.8
1972	31.0	87.0	90.0	71.8	279.9
1973	29.8	93.5	86.3	71.2	280.7
1974	30.0	97.6	87.9	72.6	288.1
1975	31.4	99.1	89.9	73.9	294.4
1976	33.1	111.1	85.2	63.9	293.2
1977	31.1	103.5	84.3	76.6	295.5
1978	30.6	107.0	81.8	74.5	293.9
1979	31.6	110.7	78.7	77.5	298.6
1980	34.2	116.5	78.4	70.8	299.9
1981	32.0	114.5	77.6	77.7	301.7
1982	30.7	117.2	77.8	81.1	306.8
1983	26.9	117.0	79.7	81.5	305.1
1984	26.9	118.6	82.0	84.3	311.7
1985	27.6	124.4	81.9	86.6	320.5
1986	29.0	130.2	83.8	89.9	333.0
1987	29.5	134.3	85.9	92.4	342.1
1988	30.2	137.2	88.9	94.3	350.5
1989	34.3	141.3	93.0	90.4	359.0
1990	32.5	145.5	103.1	104.7	385.8
1991	32.0	144.5	107.3	109.2	393.0
1992	32.9	146.3	108.8	110.7	398.7

[a]The data are identical to those in table 8, except that they are shown in FY 1991 dollars, using the implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services (for deflator amounts, see table 6, page 11).

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

TABLE 8.B. Percentage Share of Expenditures by Source for All Levels of Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992[a]

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	9.4%	29.5%	35.1%	26.0%	100.0%
1966	11.2	28.8	33.0	27.0	100.0
1967	11.0	28.7	32.7	27.5	100.0
1968	11.9	29.4	32.5	26.2	100.0
1969	11.7	29.7	32.6	26.0	100.0
1970	10.7	31.5	32.1	25.7	100.0
1971	10.9	32.2	31.3	25.5	100.0
1972	11.1	31.1	32.2	25.7	100.0
1973	10.6	33.3	30.7	25.4	100.0
1974	10.4	33.9	30.5	25.2	100.0
1975	10.7	33.7	30.5	25.1	100.0
1976	11.3	37.9	29.0	21.8	100.0
1977	10.5	35.0	28.5	25.9	100.0
1978	10.4	36.4	27.8	25.4	100.0
1979	10.6	37.1	26.4	26.0	100.0
1980	11.4	38.8	26.1	23.6	100.0
1981	10.6	37.9	25.7	25.8	100.0
1982	10.0	38.2	25.4	26.4	100.0
1983	8.8	38.3	26.1	26.7	100.0
1984	8.6	38.1	26.3	27.0	100.0
1985	8.6	38.8	25.6	27.0	100.0
1986	8.7	39.1	25.2	27.0	100.0
1987	8.6	39.2	25.1	27.0	100.0
1988	8.6	39.1	25.3	26.9	100.0
1989	9.6	39.4	25.9	25.2	100.0
1990	8.4	37.7	26.7	27.1	100.0
1991	8.1	36.8	27.3	27.8	100.0
1992	8.3	36.7	27.3	27.8	100.0

[a]The data are identical to those in table 8, except that the numbers for each year are shown as percentages of the total amount for that year.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Figures 4 and 5 summarize tables 8.A and 8.B, respectively, with regard to education expenditures at all levels by source of funds, adjusted to FY 1991 dollars.

FIGURE 4. Education Expenditures at all Levels by Source, in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 8.A)

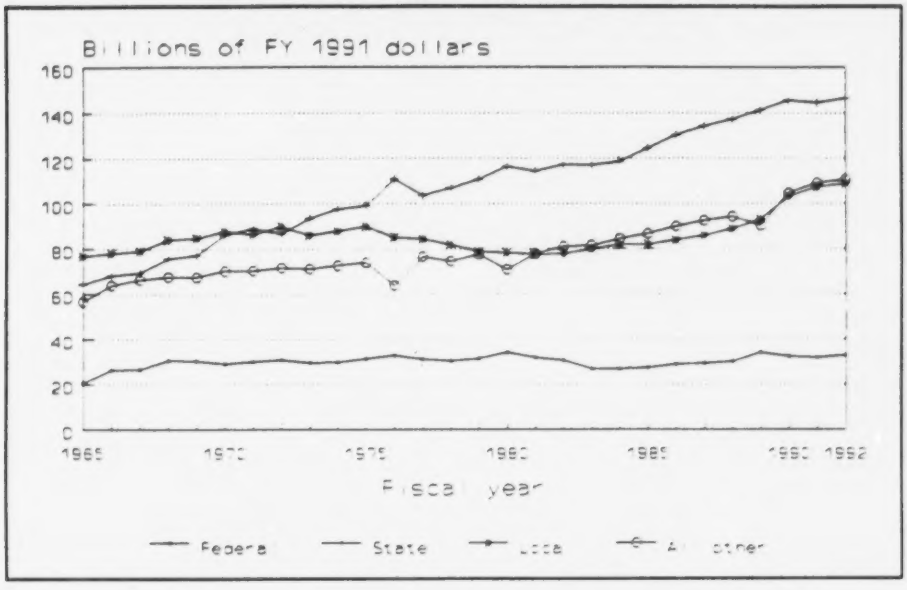
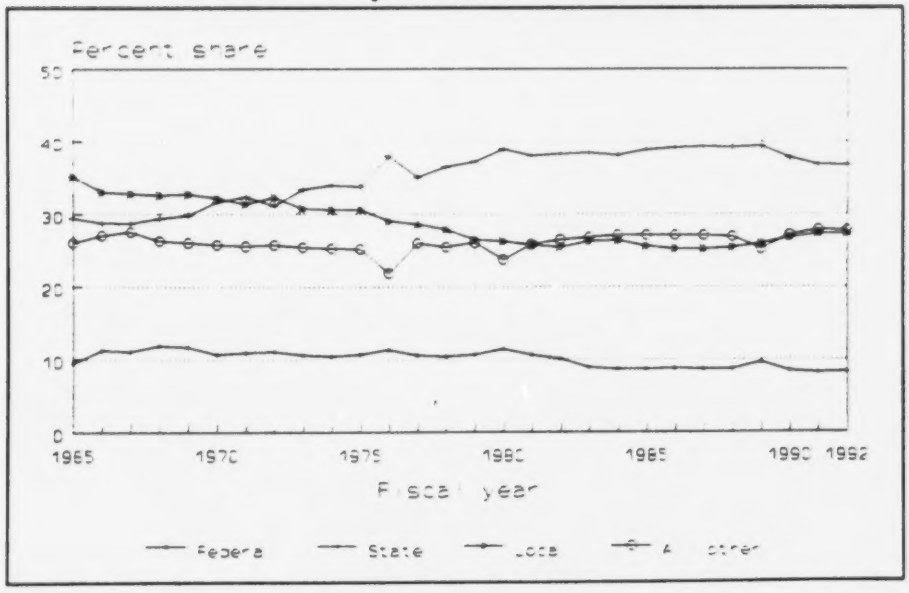


FIGURE 5. Percentage Share of Education Expenditures, at all Levels by Source (From Table 8.B)



Elementary and Secondary Education

Tables 9, 9.A, and 9.B are comparable to tables 8, 8.A, and 8.B, except that they show data only for elementary and secondary education. Table 9 shows that expenditures from all sources for elementary and secondary education increased for each year during the period. Funds from local sources also increased each year, and funds from State sources increased for all years except 1977. Federal funds increased in most years, with exceptions for 1969, 1982, 1983, and 1989. Funds from all other sources also increased in most years.

Table 9.A shows elementary and secondary expenditures **after adjustment for inflation**. Expenditures from all sources increased by over 60 percent during the period, but funds from Federal sources increased by almost 150 percent, and funds from State sources more than doubled. On an annual basis, the total amount decreased in several years during the 1960s and 1970s, but decreased only in 1980 and 1983 in more recent years. Funds from Federal sources reached a high point in 1980, at $17.0 billion; they then decreased to $11.8 billion in 1985, and have since increased to $13.5 billion in 1992. However, the 1992 amount is just under the $13.6 billion in 1968, 24 years earlier.

Table 9.B shows the **percentage share** for each source for elementary and secondary education. From 1968 through 1982, the Federal share was between 7 and 9.1 percent, but the percentage fell below 7 percent after 1982, and below 6 percent after 1988. The State share was between 30 and 40 percent from 1965 to 1975, but increased to between 40 and 46 percent from 1979 to the present. Funds from local sources were at their highest share in 1965, 50.9 percent, decreased to under 40 percent in 1979, 1981, and 1982, and have remained between 40 and 44 percent ever since.

TABLE 9. Estimated Expenditures by Source for Elementary and Secondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in Unadjusted Dollars (in billions of dollars)[a]

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$1.0	$8.8	$13.9	$3.6	$27.3
1966	2.2	9.6	14.6	3.9	30.3
1967	2.2	10.4	15.8	3.9	32.3
1968	3.0	12.1	18.0	4.2	37.3
1969	2.9	13.0	19.5	4.5	39.9
1970	3.4	15.8	21.7	4.8	45.7
1971	4.0	17.5	23.1	4.9	49.5
1972	4.6	18.0	25.6	5.6	53.8
1973	4.8	21.0	26.2	5.5	57.5
1974	5.1	23.5	28.5	6.6	63.7
1975	5.5	24.8	31.4	6.8	68.5
1976	6.3	31.4	32.7	4.7	75.1
1977	6.4	31.0	35.4	9.1	81.9
1978	7.7	36.0	37.3	9.8	90.8
1979	8.5	39.8	38.5	11.2	98.0
1980	9.4	44.7	41.6	7.5	103.2
1981	10.1	48.5	44.6	13.1	116.3
1982	9.7	53.6	48.8	14.6	126.7
1983	8.4	56.5	53.2	10.7	128.8
1984	8.7	60.7	57.8	11.9	139.1
1985	9.1	66.8	60.8	12.8	149.5
1986	9.9	73.2	65.0	13.6	161.7
1987	10.5	78.7	69.7	14.7	173.6
1988	11.2	84.9	75.4	15.6	187.1
1989	11.2	91.0	80.6	16.3	199.1
1990	12.3	95.4	95.0	18.2	220.9
1991	13.0	101.6	103.1	19.1	236.8
1992	13.9	105.6	107.6	19.7	246.8

[a]The data include both public and private education.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: "Press release" documents for ED budget requests of fiscal years 1989 through 1993, and *Digest of Education Statistics* for 1988, 1982, 1981, 1978, and 1976 through 1967, National Center for Education Statistics.

TABLE 9.A. Estimated Expenditures by Source for Elementary and Secondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in FY 1991 Dollars (in billions of dollars)[a]

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$5.4	$47.7	$75.3	$19.5	$147.9
1966	11.4	49.9	75.9	20.3	157.6
1967	10.7	50.5	76.7	18.9	156.8
1968	13.6	54.7	81.3	19.0	168.5
1969	12.2	54.9	82.4	19.0	168.5
1970	13.2	61.4	84.3	18.7	177.6
1971	14.4	63.0	83.2	17.6	178.2
1972	15.5	60.7	86.3	18.9	181.4
1973	15.1	65.9	82.2	17.3	180.4
1974	15.0	69.1	83.8	19.4	187.3
1975	14.9	67.2	85.0	18.4	185.5
1976	15.6	77.5	80.7	11.6	185.4
1977	14.4	69.9	79.8	20.5	184.6
1978	16.1	75.3	78.1	20.5	190.0
1979	16.7	78.1	75.6	22.0	192.4
1980	17.0	81.0	75.3	13.6	186.9
1981	16.8	80.7	74.2	21.8	193.6
1982	14.9	82.3	74.9	22.4	194.5
1983	12.1	81.3	76.6	15.4	185.4
1984	11.9	82.8	78.8	16.2	189.7
1985	11.8	86.5	78.7	16.6	193.5
1986	12.2	90.4	80.3	16.8	199.8
1987	12.4	93.0	82.4	17.4	205.2
1988	12.7	96.0	85.2	17.6	211.5
1989	12.2	98.9	87.6	17.7	216.3
1990	12.8	99.6	99.2	19.0	230.6
1991	13.0	101.6	103.1	19.1	236.8
1992	13.5	102.6	104.6	19.1	239.8

[a]The data are identical to those in table 9, except that they are shown in FY 1991 dollars, using the implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services (for deflator amounts, see table 6, page 11).

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

TABLE 9.B. Percentage Share of Expenditures by Source for Elementary and Secondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992[a]

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	3.7%	32.2%	50.9%	13.2%	100.0%
1966	7.3	31.7	48.2	12.9	100.0
1967	6.8	32.2	48.9	12.1	100.0
1968	8.0	32.4	48.3	11.3	100.0
1969	7.3	32.6	48.9	11.3	100.0
1970	7.4	34.6	47.5	10.5	100.0
1971	8.1	35.4	46.7	9.9	100.0
1972	8.6	33.5	47.6	10.4	100.0
1973	8.3	36.5	45.6	9.6	100.0
1974	8.0	36.9	44.7	10.4	100.0
1975	8.0	36.2	45.8	9.9	100.0
1976	8.4	41.8	43.5	6.3	100.0
1977	7.8	37.9	43.2	11.1	100.0
1978	8.5	39.6	41.1	10.8	100.0
1979	8.7	40.6	39.3	11.4	100.0
1980	9.1	43.3	40.3	7.3	100.0
1981	8.7	41.7	38.3	11.3	100.0
1982	7.7	42.3	38.5	11.5	100.0
1983	6.5	43.9	41.3	8.3	100.0
1984	6.3	43.6	41.6	8.6	100.0
1985	6.1	44.7	40.7	8.6	100.0
1986	6.1	45.3	40.2	8.4	100.0
1987	6.0	45.3	40.1	8.5	100.0
1988	6.0	45.4	40.3	8.3	100.0
1989	5.6	45.7	40.5	8.2	100.0
1990	5.6	43.2	43.0	8.2	100.0
1991	5.5	42.9	43.5	8.1	100.0
1992	5.6	42.8	43.6	8.0	100.0

[a]The data are identical to those in table 9, except that the numbers for each year are shown as percentages of the total amount for the year.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Figures 6 and 7 summarize tables 9.A and 9.B, respectively, with regard to education expenditures at the elementary and secondary level by source of funds, adjusted to FY 1991 dollars.

FIGURE 6. Education Expenditures at the Elementary and Secondary Level by Source, in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 9.A)

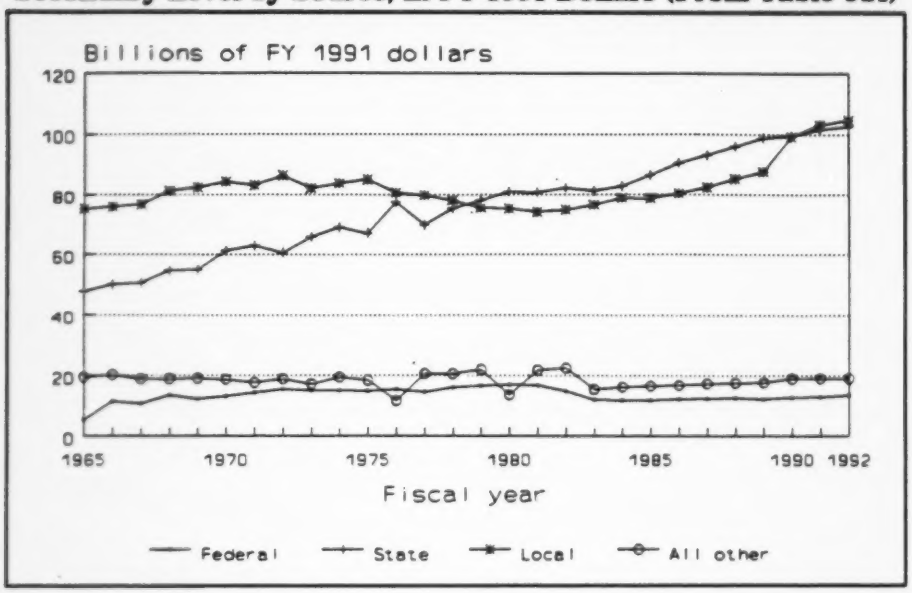
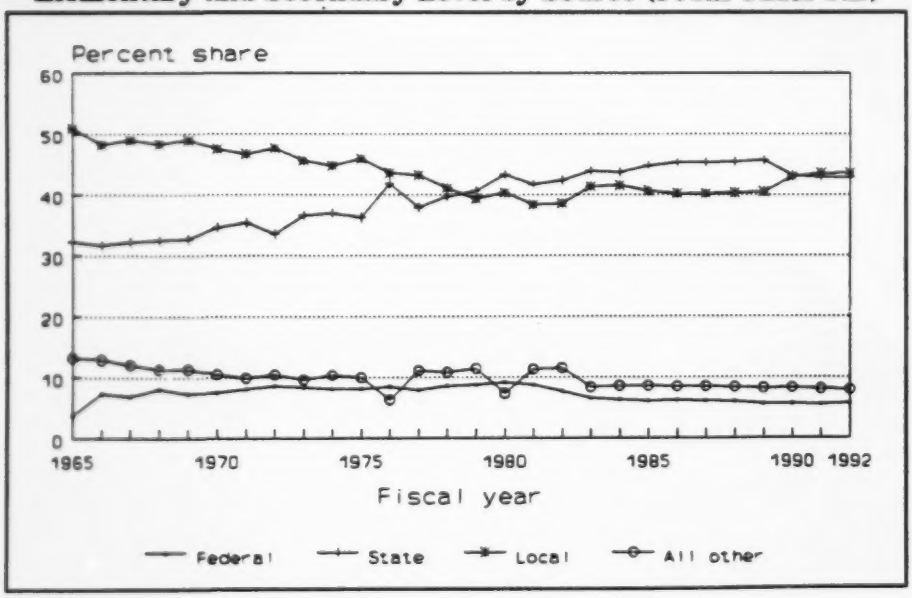


FIGURE 7. Percentage Share of Education Expenditures, at the Elementary and Secondary Level by Source (From Table 9.B)



Postsecondary Education

Tables 10, 10.A, and 10.B are comparable to tables 8, 8.A, and 8.B, except that they show data only for postsecondary education. Table 10 shows that expenditures from all sources for postsecondary education increased for each year during the period. Funds from each of the specified sources also increased in most years.

Table 10.A shows postsecondary expenditure trends after **adjustment for inflation**. The total increase was 124 percent for the entire period. Funds from Federal sources show an increase of nearly 30 percent, and almost all of this occurred in the last 4 years. Funds from State and local sources each increased more than 150 percent, and funds from all other sources grew almost as fast. The peak year for both Federal and local funding was 1989, but State funding reached its highest point in 1990. However, because of continued and substantial growth in funds from all other sources, 1992 is the peak year for postsecondary expenditures from all sources.

Table 10.B shows the **percentage share** for each source of postsecondary education expenditures. The Federal share began at more than 20 percent in 1965, but slowly fell to below 15 percent by 1973; with the exception of 1989, the Federal share has been below 13 percent since 1983. The State share was only slightly higher than the Federal share in 1965, but increased to approximately double the Federal share from the mid-1970s to the present. With the exception of 1976, funds from all other sources has represented more than half of all funds for postsecondary education.

A note on postsecondary expenditures terminology: as indicated earlier (footnote 7), ED classifies federally supported student financial assistance that is used to pay for tuition at postsecondary institutions under the "all other" rather than the "Federal" category for source of funds. ED indicates that such payments would add several percentage points to the Federal share. Such data apparently are classified by the direct source--student payments--rather than the indirect Federal source, with no accurate estimate of exactly what portion of student payments are federally supported. In addition, Federal grants for student aid may be used for a variety of expenses related to the cost of attendance, including room and board, supplies, transportation, and child care, as well as student payments for tuition and fees. In the case of federally supported loans, various lending institutions make funds available to students, and at times to parents of students as well. Some of these loans are guaranteed under the Federal program, others are guaranteed and subsidized, but in neither case is there a direct, one-to-one correspondence between the Federal payments and the student payments that contribute to the expenditures of postsecondary institutions.

TABLE 10. Estimated Expenditures by Source for Postsecondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in Unadjusted Dollars[a] (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$2.8	$3.1	$0.3	$6.9	$13.1
1966	2.9	3.5	0.4	8.4	15.2
1967	3.3	3.9	0.5	9.8	17.5
1968	3.8	4.7	0.6	10.8	19.9
1969	4.3	5.3	0.6	11.5	21.7
1970	4.1	6.4	0.9	13.3	24.7
1971	4.4	7.3	1.0	14.7	27.4
1972	4.6	7.8	1.1	15.7	29.2
1973	4.7	8.8	1.3	17.2	32.0
1974	5.1	9.7	1.4	18.1	34.3
1975	6.1	11.8	1.8	20.5	40.2
1976	7.1	13.6	1.8	21.1	43.6
1977	7.4	14.9	2.0	24.9	49.2
1978	6.8	15.1	1.8	25.8	49.5
1979	7.6	16.6	1.6	28.3	54.1
1980	9.5	19.6	1.7	31.6	62.4
1981	9.1	20.3	2.0	33.6	65.0
1982	10.3	22.7	1.9	38.2	73.1
1983	10.3	24.9	2.2	46.0	83.4
1984	11.0	26.3	2.3	49.9	89.5
1985	12.2	29.4	2.5	54.1	98.2
1986	13.6	32.2	2.7	59.1	107.6
1987	14.5	34.9	3.0	63.6	116.0
1988	15.5	36.5	3.1	67.7	122.8
1989	20.4	39.0	5.1	66.9	131.4
1990	18.8	44.0	3.7	82.1	148.6
1991	19.0	42.9	4.2	90.1	156.2
1992	20.1	44.9	4.4	94.1	163.5

[a]The data include both public and private education.

[b]Federally supported student tuition that goes to postsecondary institutions is shown under "All Other" rather than "Federal." Such payments would add several percentage points to the Federal share, according to ED.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: "Press release" documents for ED budget requests of fiscal years 1989 through 1993; and *Digest of Education Statistics* for 1988, 1982, 1981, 1978, and 1976 through 1967, National Center for Education Statistics.

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TABLE 10.A. Estimated Expenditures by Source for Postsecondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in FY 1991 Dollars[a] (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	$15.2	$16.8	$1.6	$37.4	$71.0
1966	15.1	18.2	2.1	43.7	79.0
1967	16.0	18.9	2.4	47.6	85.0
1968	17.2	21.2	2.7	48.8	89.9
1969	18.2	22.4	2.5	48.6	91.7
1970	15.9	24.9	3.5	51.7	96.0
1971	15.8	26.3	3.6	52.9	98.6
1972	15.5	26.3	3.7	52.9	98.5
1973	14.7	27.6	4.1	54.0	100.4
1974	15.0	28.5	4.1	53.2	100.8
1975	16.5	32.0	4.9	55.5	108.9
1976	17.5	33.6	4.4	52.1	107.6
1977	16.7	33.6	4.5	56.1	110.9
1978	14.2	31.6	3.8	54.0	103.6
1979	14.9	32.6	3.1	55.6	106.2
1980	17.2	35.5	3.1	57.2	113.0
1981	15.1	33.8	3.3	55.9	108.2
1982	15.8	34.9	2.9	58.7	112.2
1983	14.8	35.8	3.2	66.2	120.0
1984	15.0	35.9	3.1	68.0	122.0
1985	15.8	38.1	3.2	70.0	127.1
1986	16.8	39.8	3.3	73.0	132.9
1987	17.1	41.2	3.5	75.2	137.1
1988	17.5	41.3	3.5	76.5	138.8
1989	22.2	42.4	5.5	72.7	142.7
1990	19.6	45.9	3.9	85.7	155.1
1991	19.0	42.9	4.2	90.1	156.2
1992	19.5	43.6	4.3	91.4	158.9

[a]The data are identical to those in table 10, except that they are shown in FY 1991 dollars, using the implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services (for deflator amounts, see table 6, page 11).

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

TABLE 10.B. Percentage Share of Expenditures by Source for Postsecondary Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992[a]

Fiscal year	Federal	State	Local	All other[b]	Total
1965	21.4%	23.7%	2.3%	52.7%	100.0%
1966	19.1	23.0	2.6	55.3	100.0
1967	18.9	22.3	2.9	56.0	100.0
1968	19.1	23.6	3.0	54.3	100.0
1969	19.8	24.4	2.8	53.0	100.0
1970	16.6	25.9	3.6	53.8	100.0
1971	16.1	26.6	3.6	53.6	100.0
1972	15.8	26.7	3.8	53.8	100.0
1973	14.7	27.5	4.1	53.8	100.0
1974	14.9	28.3	4.1	52.8	100.0
1975	15.2	29.4	4.5	51.0	100.0
1976	16.3	31.2	4.1	48.4	100.0
1977	15.0	30.3	4.1	50.6	100.0
1978	13.7	30.5	3.6	52.1	100.0
1979	14.0	30.7	3.0	52.3	100.0
1980	15.2	31.4	2.7	50.6	100.0
1981	14.0	31.2	3.1	51.7	100.0
1982	14.1	31.1	2.6	52.3	100.0
1983	12.4	29.9	2.6	55.2	100.0
1984	12.3	29.4	2.6	55.8	100.0
1985	12.4	29.9	2.5	55.1	100.0
1986	12.6	29.9	2.5	54.9	100.0
1987	12.5	30.1	2.6	54.8	100.0
1988	12.6	29.7	2.5	55.1	100.0
1989	15.5	29.7	3.9	50.9	100.0
1990	12.7	29.6	2.5	55.2	100.0
1991	12.2	27.5	2.7	57.7	100.0
1992	12.3	27.5	2.7	57.6	100.0

[a]The data are identical to those in table 10, except that the numbers for each year are shown as percentages of the total amount for the year.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Figures 8 and 9 summarize tables 10.A and 10.B, respectively, with regard to education expenditures at the postsecondary level by source of funds, adjusted to FY 1991 dollars.

FIGURE 8. Education Expenditures at the Postsecondary Level by Source, in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 10.A)

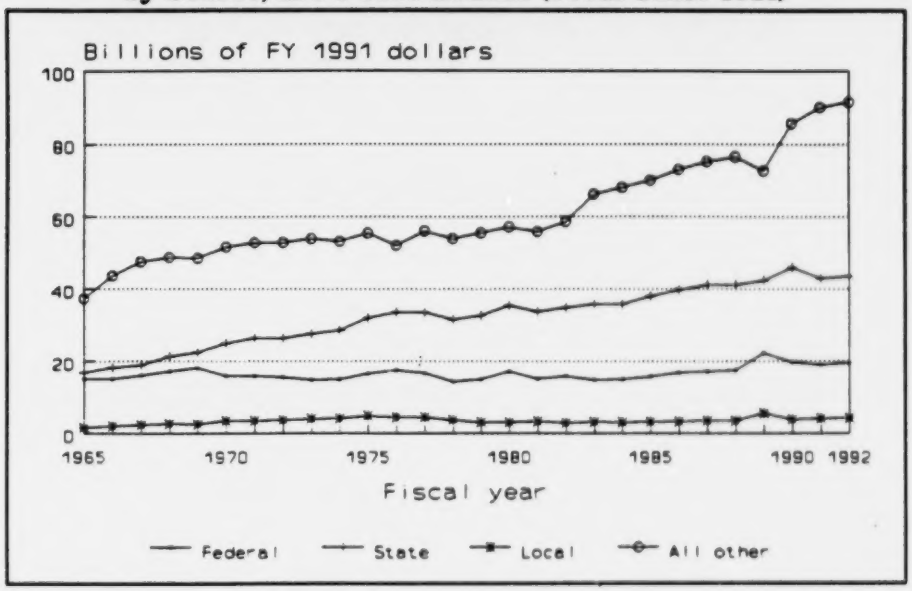
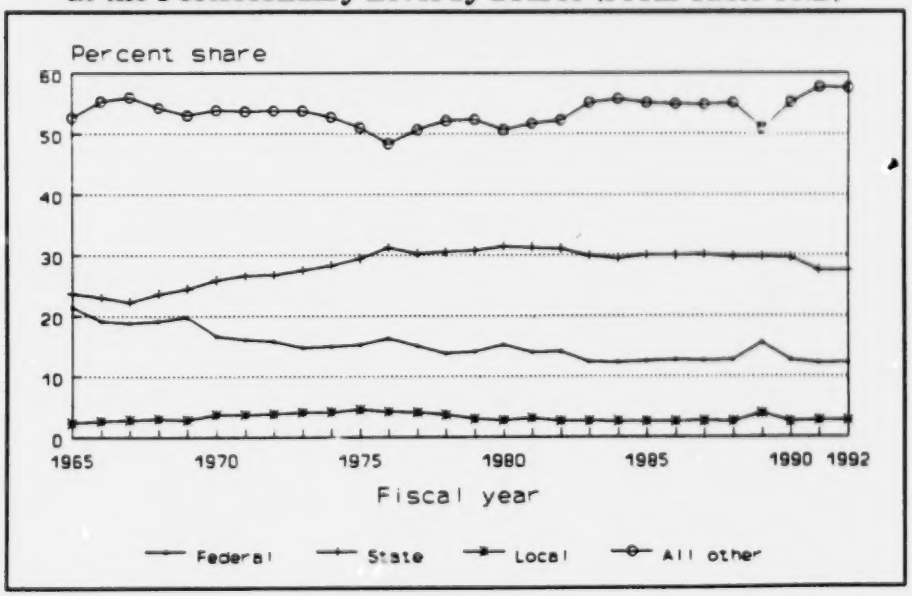


FIGURE 9. Percentage Share of Education Expenditures, at the Postsecondary Level by Source (From Table 10.B)



Elementary and Secondary Versus Postsecondary Education

Table 11 compares elementary and secondary education expenditures with postsecondary education expenditures from all sources, **adjusted for inflation**. Although expenditures at both levels increased significantly from 1965 to the present, the growth in postsecondary expenditures was over 120 percent, nearly double the growth in elementary and secondary education. As a result, the percentage share for elementary and secondary education declined, from nearly 68 percent of the total in 1965 to approximately 60 percent from 1983 to the present. Likewise, postsecondary expenditures began the period at less than one third of the total, and have stabilized around 40 percent of all education expenditures in recent years.

TABLE 11. Estimated Expenditures by Level of Education, FY 1965 to FY 1992, in FY 1991 Dollars[a] (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total	Elementary/ secondary	Percent	Post-secondary	Percent
1965	$218.8	$147.9	67.6%	$71.0	32.4%
1966	236.6	157.6	66.6	79.0	33.4
1967	241.8	156.8	64.9	85.0	35.1
1968	258.4	168.5	65.2	89.9	34.8
1969	260.2	168.5	64.8	91.7	35.2
1970	273.6	177.6	64.9	96.0	35.1
1971	276.8	178.2	64.4	98.6	35.6
1972	279.9	181.4	64.8	98.5	35.2
1973	280.7	180.4	64.2	100.4	35.8
1974	288.1	187.3	65.0	100.8	35.0
1975	294.4	185.5	63.0	108.9	37.0
1976	293.2	185.4	63.2	107.6	36.7
1977	295.5	184.6	62.5	110.9	37.5
1978	293.9	190.0	64.7	103.6	35.3
1979	298.6	192.4	64.4	106.2	35.6
1980	299.9	186.9	62.3	113.0	37.7
1981	301.7	193.6	64.1	108.2	35.9
1982	306.8	194.5	63.4	112.2	36.6
1983	305.1	185.4	60.8	120.0	39.3
1984	311.7	189.7	60.8	122.0	39.2
1985	320.5	193.5	60.4	127.1	39.7
1986	333.0	199.8	60.0	132.9	39.9
1987	342.1	205.2	60.0	137.1	40.1
1988	350.5	211.5	60.3	138.8	39.6
1989	359.0	216.3	60.2	142.7	39.8
1990	385.8	230.6	59.8	155.1	40.2
1991	393.0	236.8	60.3	156.2	39.7
1992	398.7	239.8	60.2	158.9	39.8

[a]The data include elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education, both public and private. Data are adjusted to FY 1991 dollars, using the implicit price deflator for State and local government purchases of services (for deflator amounts, see table 6, page 11).

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Sources: "Press release" documents for ED budget requests of fiscal years 1989 through 1993; and *Digest of Education Statistics* for 1988, 1982, 1981, 1978, and 1976 through 1967, National Center for Education Statistics.

Figures 10 and 11 summarize table 11 by comparing elementary and secondary education expenditures with postsecondary expenditures, in FY 1991 dollars (figure 10) and as percentage shares (figure 11).

FIGURE 10. Education Expenditures, Elementary and Secondary, Postsecondary, and Total, in FY 1991 Dollars (From Table 11)

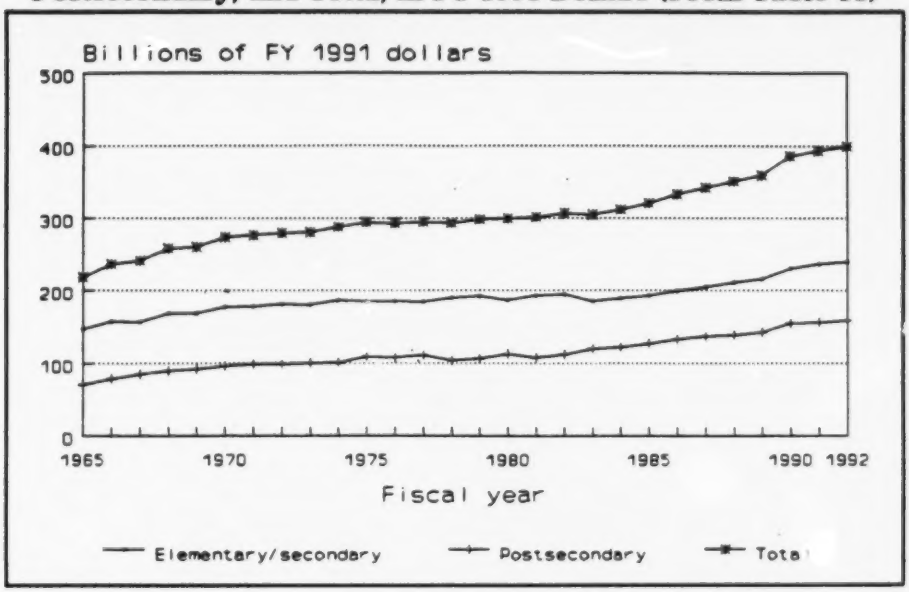


FIGURE 11. Percentage Share, Elementary and Secondary Versus Postsecondary Education Expenditures (From Table 11)